

(2) by striking section 420R (20 U.S.C. 1070h).

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in section 703 of the FAFSA Simplification Act (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-260) and subject to the effective date of section 701(b) of such Act.

(c) **TRANSITION.**—The Secretary shall take such steps as are necessary to transition from the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant program under subpart 10 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070h), as in effect on the day before the effective date of this section, and the provision of Federal Pell Grants under section 401(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(c)), as amended by the FAFSA Simplification Act and this Act.

COURTHOUSE ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 3059 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3059) to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a periodic transaction reporting requirement for Federal judicial officers and the online publication of financial disclosure reports of Federal judicial officers, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Cornyn substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4931) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act”.

SEC. 2. PERIODIC TRANSACTION REPORTS AND ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF FEDERAL JUDGES.

(a) **PERIODIC TRANSACTION REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR FEDERAL JUDGES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 103(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(11) Each judicial officer.

“(12) Each bankruptcy judge appointed under section 152 of title 28, United States Code.

“(13) Each United States magistrate judge appointed under section 631 of title 28, United States Code.”.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply to applicable transactions occurring on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF FEDERAL JUDGES.**—Sec-

tion 105 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) **ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF FEDERAL JUDGES.**—

“(1) **ESTABLISHMENT OF DATABASE.**—Subject to paragraph (4), not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall establish a searchable internet database to enable public access to any report required to be filed under this title by a judicial officer, bankruptcy judge, or magistrate judge.

“(2) **AVAILABILITY.**—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a report is required to be filed under this title by a judicial officer, bankruptcy judge, or magistrate judge, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall make the report available on the database established under paragraph (1) in a full-text searchable, sortable, and downloadable format for access by the public.

“(3) **REDACTION.**—Any report made available on the database established under paragraph (1) shall not contain any information that is redacted in accordance with subsection (b)(3).

“(4) **ADDITIONAL TIME.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), the requirements of this subsection may be implemented after the date described in paragraph (1) if the Administrative Office of the United States Courts identifies in writing to the relevant committees of Congress the additional time needed for that implementation.

“(B) **PUBLICATION REQUIREMENT.**—The Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall continue to make the reports described in paragraph (1) available to the public during the period in which the Administrative Office of the United States Courts establishes the database under this subsection.”.

(c) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) Section 103(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) (as amended by subsection (a)(1)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (9), by striking “, as defined under section 109(12)”;

(B) in paragraph (10), by striking “, as defined under section 109(13)”.

(2) Section 105 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) (as amended by subsection (b)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “be revealing” and inserting “by revealing”;

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the first sentence, by striking “be,” and inserting “be.”;

(II) in the third sentence, by striking “may be may” and inserting “may be, may”;

(ii) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “described in section 109(8) or 109(10) of this Act” and inserting “who is a judicial officer or a judicial employee”.

(3) Section 107(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended in the last sentence by striking “and (d)” and inserting “and (e)”.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 3059), as amended, was passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HARRIET TUBMAN BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 697.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 697) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, and the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 697) was passed, as follows:

S. 697

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Harriet Tubman was a formerly enslaved abolitionist who guided about 70 people from slavery to freedom in 10 years.

(2) Born in March 1822, Tubman was a notable abolitionist who not only freed herself, but also freed others from slavery.

(3) Harriet Ross Tubman, born Araminta “Minty” Ross, was born enslaved on the plantation of Anthony Thompson in Dorchester County, Maryland.

(4) With the help of the Underground Railroad network, in the fall of 1849, Tubman escaped from Poplar Neck in Caroline County, Maryland, heading north to freedom in Pennsylvania.

(5) With the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act as part of the Compromise of 1850, the operations to help enslaved persons escape became dangerous and she risked her life to rescue them from slavery.

(6) Despite passage of the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Act, Tubman